



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

JOURNAL
OF
THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ART. I.—*On the Language of the so-called Kāfirs of the Indian Caucasus.*—BY THE REV. ERNEST TRUMPP, D.Phil., *Missionary of the Church Missionary Society.*

For the subject of the following Essay, I am indebted to the kindness of Colonel Herbert Edwardes, C.B., late Commissioner of Peshawar. When I was stationed at Peshawar (1859), I heard that Major Lumsden, at Mardān (in the country of the Yusufzies), was trying to collect a corps of Kāfirs, and that he had already succeeded in getting three men of this remarkable race. I lost, therefore, no time in soliciting Colonel Edwardes to beg Major Lumsden to send these Kāfirs to Peshawar for a few days, in order that I might have an opportunity to examine them personally. Colonel Edwardes kindly responded to my request, and, in a few days after, I had the pleasure to see the representatives of a race, which has excited so much curiosity in travellers and Oriental scholars.

Elphinstone and Burnes have furnished us with notices on the Kāfirs, but neither of them had conversed with Kāfirs personally. It is true, Sir A. Burnes states that he had seen a Kāfir boy, of about ten years of age, at Kābul, who had not long been a captive. He has also given a list of Kāfir words, and a few sentences; but, on nearer investigation and comparison, I have found that the words dictated to Sir. A. Burnes as *Kāfir words*, are not Kāfir words at all, but belong to one

of the numerous dialects which are spoken in the valleys of the Kūhistān of Kābul.

It would have been impossible for me to have any communication with such strangers, of whose language I was utterly ignorant, had it not been for Muhammad Rasūl, a Kūhistānī of Panjcore, who had brought them down from their mountain fastnesses, and accompanied them to Peshāwar. Some of the Kūhistānis of Panjcore and Kooner, who have themselves been Kāfirs in no remote time, and are still reproachfully called *nīmche Musalmān*, or half-Musalmān, keep on some intercourse with their former brethren, their language being akin to that of the Kāfirs proper. (A short list of Kūhistānī words will be given in the Appendix, for the sake of comparison.)

This Muhammad Rasūl, who spoke Pushtō and a little Persian, served me as interpreter in my first intercourse with the Kāfirs; but knowing from experience (*malis edoctus*) how little reliance can be placed on such interpretations, I did my utmost to be able to ask them some few simple questions myself, in which I soon succeeded.

I was able to keep these three Kāfirs only for a few days at Peshāwar. The heat was already considerable (end of March), and seemed to incommodate them in no small degree: they expressed every day their horror of the heat of the plains; and, in order not to discourage them or to weary them too much, I kept them daily only from three to four hours in my room, treating them with sweetmeats at intervals, to soothe their impatience. Had it been possible for me to keep these men for a longer space of time, I should have been able to go deeper into the details of their Grammar; but, as it is, I can give only some general outlines of the grammatical structure of their language, which, scanty and incomplete as they are, will not be without their use, I trust, for future investigations. The few days, or rather hours, they tarried with me, I employed to get out of them as many grammatical forms as possible. This was rather a hard task with men who had no idea of the reasons for which I was asking them such curious questions. I could effect this object only by means of

very easy and plain sentences, in which I knew some case or tense of a verb must needs appear. The result of these sentences I afterwards collected, and based this grammatical sketch upon them. They often broke out into a hearty laugh when I asked them to repeat this or that word or sentence, or when I repeated it myself, to assure myself of the right pronunciation, which seemed to delight them greatly.

It may not be out of place here to add a few words on the look and general aspect of these Kāfirs. It has been so often stated by travellers, that I myself was led thereby to expect that the Kāfirs had more or less a European look or features. However, I was utterly disappointed in this: they had no blue eyes, nor light hair, like the Saxon race, nor a white skin either; they were in all respects like the natives of the upper provinces of India, of a swarthy colour, dark hair and dark eyes; only their faces were more reddish, which may be easily accounted for by their liberal use of wine; for when Colonel Edwardes asked them what they wished to eat and to drink, they answered, "A mashak of wine every day!" It may fairly be stated that their features betray at once their Hindū origin, and, if dressed like Hindūs, they would not be distinguished from their countrymen of the plains.

About their dress I can say but very little; they had already undergone a metamorphosis when I saw them, and were dressed in white calico, like other natives, only their boots were of Kāfir make. They were not different, so far as I am able to judge, from that rough sort of boots worn by the Khyberies and other hill tribes in their neighbourhood.

I have set down the names of the three Kāfirs whom I had thus an opportunity to examine. They are, Gāra (Hindī गारा), Laulā (Hindī लाला), and Búru (perhaps Hindī बड़ा). They seemed not much to differ in age—they were between twenty-five and thirty-five, certainly not older than thirty-five.

I was very desirous to know by what name they called their own country, for Kāfiristān is a mere Muhammadan appellation, signifying "the country of infidels," which, in their eyes, might be any country except their own. The name they

gave me for their country was *Wāmasthān*, a word, as I found, known to the Kūhistānis too, who designate it by what is called in Persian Kūhistān, or the *highlands*. The derivation of this word is rather doubtful. It seems, though, that *Wāmasthān* was the ancient name of the whole country, especially the highland or mountainous district, which is now known by the name of the *territory of Kabul*, including Balkh. Different places are mentioned under the name of *Bām*: Balkh itself bears the surname of *Bāmī*, or situated in *Bāmastān* or *Wāmasthān*. The name of the famous Bāmiān, with its enormous idols, seems to be derived from the same source. In Burnes's map, attached to his "Journey to Bokhara," a village in Kāfiristān is set down with the name of *Vāma*, which seems to be the word in question. There is a Zend word, *bāma* (Sansk. भाम), *light, splendour*; and *Wāmasthān* may therefore signify *the country of light*. These regions were formerly the seat of Buddhism, as the great ruins and inscriptions still show, and such an appellation might therefore not be improbable, though I give it with great doubt.

I have taken great pains to fix the orthography of Kāfir words as carefully as possible, and pronounced the words myself repeatedly whenever I was doubtful as to their spelling. The system I have followed, to spell Kāfir words, is that of Professor Lepsius (Standard Alphabet, second edition—in the press). I have drawn up the Kāfir alphabet on the basis of the words which I was able to collect: it cannot, therefore, claim to be complete, as letters may occur in words which I have not been able to set down.

A few remarks will suffice to explain the differences of this orthography from the now frequently-employed system of Sir W. Jones. We speak here of the Roman system in reference to *Sanskrit* and its cognate dialects.

As regards the *vowels*, the system is identical with that of Sir W. Jones, the vowels having the power of *one sound* respectively, as used in Italian or German. The ordinary prosodial mark of length *ā* is employed, instead of the acute accent *ā*, which would thus be precluded from its proper use.

For the Kāśirī, and also for the Pushtō, another vowel sound is added, namely *ə*. This *ə* is well to be distinguished from *a* (or *ă*, when it may be found necessary to mark it with the sign of shortness): it is a short, indistinct vowel, approaching the English *u* in *but*, or the German *ü*. This sound is not given in Raverty's Pushtō Grammar (1st ed.), though well known in Pushtō, and even marked out by the natives themselves.

The so-called Anuswāra is not expressed by *n*, but by the sign ~ put above the so-nasalized vowel. This is quite in accordance with Sanskrit usage and the nature of the nasalized vowels. The nasality rests in the *vowel* itself, not in the addition of any *n* or *m*. This is perfectly borne out by Prākrit usage, and the way in which the modern Indian tongues (of Sanskrit origin) employ the Anuswāra, where it is frequently used, to *prevent hiatus*—well to be distinguished from the use of Anuswāra for the nasal of any class or varga,—for when it is thus indiscriminately used we substitute *ñ* (ঃ), or *ń* (ঃ), *n̄* (ঃ), &c.

In the *Consonantal System*, the discrepancies will be the following:—

1. In the *Guttural Class*, the guttural *n* (ঃ) is expressed by *ñ*, and not by *ng*, or any other compound,—the rule upon which this system is based being to express *single sounds* by *single bases*.

The *aspirates* of all vargas are expressed by the addition of *h* to the respective unaspirated consonant, as they cannot be considered *simple sounds*, even in *Sanskrit*, which is clearly shown by the way in which *aspirated consonants* are doubled in Sanskrit; as, চ্ছ় *cch*, ভ্ব *bh*, &c., and not ছ়, ষ্ব, which must be the case if the aspirated letter be considered a *simple sound*.

2. The greatest deviation will be found in the *Palatal Class*:—

The English bases, *ch* for the simple চ, and *chh* for ছ, are withdrawn, as offending against the very principles of this system. For চ and ছ, the English bases *c* and *j* respectively have been retained; but, for the sake of pointing out their

new functions, and preventing mistakes (in the case of *j* especially, as regards German or French, &c. pronunciation), they have been marked *č*, *ǰ*, *čh*, *ǰh*, respectively. The palatal *়* has been marked likewise *়*, as it is now commonly pronounced *sh* in India. There can be no doubt that the present pronunciation of *চ* and *ঞ* as English *ch* and *j* cannot be the original one; for as they are now pronounced, they are *compound* sounds, and ought correctly to be written *tsh*, *dzh*, or, in the Standard Alphabet, *ts*, *dz*, &c., but, for the sake of easy transcription, and grammatical and lexicographical purposes, it was deemed fit to express these (originally simple) sounds by simple bases.

The varga of the *Palatal Class* will therefore run thus:—

চ	ঞ	জ	়	়	ঃ	ঃ	ঃ
<i>č</i>	<i>čh</i>	<i>ǰ</i>	<i>ǰh</i>	<i>়</i>	<i>ঃ</i>	<i>ঃ</i>	<i>y</i>

The original pronunciation of these letters has undergone a change in the course of time.

The *Cerebral Class* is identical with Sir W. Jones's system—

ত	ঠ	দ	ঢ	ঢ়	ঃ	ঃ
<i>t</i>	<i>th</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>dh</i>	<i>ঃ</i>	<i>ঃ</i>	<i>r</i>

The *Dental* and *Labial Classes* are likewise the same, and offer no difficulty.

KAFIR ALPHABET.

VOWELS.

া	া	া	ি	ি	াই	াই	ু	ূ	াউ	ো
<i>aa</i>	<i>aa</i>	<i>aa</i>	<i>ii</i>	<i>ii</i>	<i>ai</i>	<i>ai</i>	<i>uu</i>	<i>uu</i>	<i>au</i>	<i>o</i>

Nasalized Vowels (with Anuswāra):—

া	া	ি	ি	ং	ং	ং	&c. &c.
<i>aa</i>	<i>aa</i>	<i>ii</i>	<i>ii</i>	<i>ং</i>	<i>ং</i>	<i>ং</i>	<i>&c. &c.</i>

CONSONANT SYSTEM.

1. Gutturals . . **ক** — **গ** — **ং** **ন** — **হ**
2. Palatals . . **়** **়** **়** — — **়** — **়** **়** **়**
3. Cerebrals . . **ত** **ঠ** **দ** — **ঃ** **ঃ** **ঃ** **ঃ** **ঃ**
4. Dentals . . **ত** — **দ** — **ঃ** **ঃ** **ঃ** **ঃ** **ঃ** **ঃ** **ঃ**
5. Labials . . **প** — **ব** — **ম** **ঃ** **ঃ** **ঃ** **ঃ**

In reference to the vowels, it must be remarked that *q* is pronounced very quickly, so that it approaches almost to a short *i*, or the German *ü*. I had first mistaken it for a short *i*, but I soon found that it was a peculiarly swift *a*, or, in fact, an indistinct vowel between short *ă* and short *i*. This vowel differs somewhat from the short, indistinct vowel inherent to a Sanskrit consonant, and which is more or less akin to the English *u* in *but*. The sound of the Kāfir *q* can only be compared to the peculiar indistinct sound in Pushtō; as, أُودَه سَرِي (masc.) and أُودَه شَخْهَه (fem.), which can only be learned by hearing.

In regard to the *consonants*, it must surprise us at the first survey that many of the *aspirates* are missing. In all the words I have been able to collect I could only discern a few aspirates, and I have therefore no doubt that there are only a few existent in their language. This would be quite a prominent feature in the Kāfir tongue, and would bring it into closer connexion with the *Iranian* and *Pushtō*, which have already discarded the *aspirates* preserved in the vulgar dialects of India.

Another peculiarity observable in the Kāfir alphabet is the sound *ts*. The letter *č* (Sansk. *च*) has been softened down to *ts* in many words, as in *māts*, "a man" (Sindhī, مَاچ). In other words, *ts* seems to have softened down from the Sanskrit compound *ঞ kঞ*, which may also be said of *z*; as, *zū*, "milk," from the Sanskrit *ঞিৎ*. The letter *w* is not pronounced like the English *w*, but stands in the midst between *v* and *w*, and has quite the sound of the German *w*.

The Kāfir tongue being a *pure Prākrit dialect* (as will easily be seen from what follows), separated from its sister dialects since the irruption of the Muhammadan power, in the tenth century of our era, is of the greatest importance to Indian philology, as we have a very imperfect knowledge of the common dialects then in use in India. We may fairly infer that the dialect of the Kāfirs has been preserved to us

pure, or very little altered in the course of time, as the Kāfirs were quite cut off from all connexion with the other Indians, and hemmed in on all sides by impassable mountains, which enabled the fugitive race to defend their independence against all assaults on the part of the savage Pushtō tribes who were settling down in their ancient seats.

I.—OF DECLENSION.

It seems that the Nominative, singular and plural, is no longer distinguished by any termination; it ends either in a vowel, as, *daī*, "father," *blā*, "brother;" or in a consonant, as, *sūs*, "sister," *māts*, "man." The plural is identical with the Nominative singular in all the examples which I have been able to gather. The Cases are expressed by means of *Postpositions*, as in Hindī. The Dative singular seems to be marked by a Case termination in *ē*. The *Instrumentalis* singular is identical with the Nominative singular, and not expressed by *ñ* as in Hindī. The same is the case also in Sindhī and Pushtō, where the *Instrumentalis* differs from the Nominative singular only by a vowel change, which is discarded in the Kāfir tongue. The plural has a regular *Genitive* in *iā*, and a Dative and *Instrumentalis* in *ē*, which seems also to be allotted to the Accusative plural, as the examples will show. Much of what is said here in regard to the Cases must of course remain doubtful, on account of the scanty materials at my disposal; however, I trust that the grand features exhibited will be found correct.

PARADIGMA.

SINGULAR.

Nom.	<i>māts</i> ,	a man.
Gen.	<i>māts-wā</i> ,	of a man (belonging to).
Dat.	<i>māts-ē</i> ,	to a man.
Instrum.	<i>māts</i> ,	by a man.
Acc.	<i>māts</i> ,	a man.
Loc. &c.	<i>māts dā</i> ,	in a man, &c

PLURAL.

Nom.	<i>māts,</i>	men.
Gen.	<i>māts-iā,</i>	of men.
Dat.	<i>māts-ē,</i>	to men.
Instrum.	<i>māts-ē,</i>	by men.
Acc.	(<i>māts</i>) <i>māts-ē,</i>	men.
Loc.	<i>māts-ē dā,</i>	in men, &c.

This paradigm will be corroborated by the sentences which I asked, in order to elicit the Cases—

This is the Sāhib's house.	<i>Yak āma Sāhib-wā sē.</i>
This horse is of Gārah.	<i>Yak gñ̄nu Gārah-wā sē.</i>
I give this thing to the Sāhib.	<i>Ei yak dūnoat Sāhib-ē blīm.</i>
I see this man.	<i>Ei yak māts kāsim.</i>
Gārah is in this house.	<i>Gārah tīko āma dā sē.</i>
Gārah is in this village.	<i>Gārah tīko glām dā sē.</i>
By the Sāhib it was said.	<i>Sāhib bāla.</i>

Sentences containing the Plural.

Those men are good.	<i>Sigē māts maiṣṭa sin.</i>
Those women are good.	<i>Sigē istri maiṣṭa sin.</i>
The house of those men.	<i>Āma sigē māts-iā.</i>
This dog is of those men.	<i>Yak kūri sigē māts-iā sē.</i>
I give this dog to those men.	<i>Yak kūri sigē māts-ē blīm.</i>
I see these men.	<i>Ei yakē māts-ē kāsim.</i>

In other sentences which I asked, I noticed a deviation from the paradigm as given above, in respect to the *Genitive Case*—

What is the name of thy father?	<i>Tua daī nām kā sē.</i>
What is the name of thy mother?	<i>Tua ārau nām kā sē.</i>
This is the house of my brother.	<i>Yak āma īma blā sē.</i>
The hair of thy head is black.	<i>Tua šā drū ūkista sē.</i>
Come to the house of the Sāhib.	<i>Sāhib āma dā ei.</i>
I go to my father's house.	<i>Ei diā āma dā dim.</i>

I am bewildered at this deviation, if it be any, and if it is not to be explained in some other way. However, I thought it

best to set down these examples, that persons who may get any further chance of conversing with Kāfirs may keep this point in view. The postposition *wā* is apparently the Sanskrit adjective termination चान्, and is used as का in Hindī, which is properly an *Adjective termination*, as it has been already remarked by Lassen, in his “Inst. Linguae Prācriticæ.”

II.—OF ADJECTIVES.

I have been able to collect only a few Adjectives; but so much is clear, that the terminations of Adjectives do not change according to the gender of Substantives. To elicit this, I asked them the following sentences—

This man is good.	<i>yak māts maiṣṭa sc̄.</i>
This woman is good.	<i>yak istri maiṣṭa sc̄.</i>
These men are good.	<i>yakeś māts maiṣṭa sin.</i>
Those women are good.	<i>sigē istri maiṣṭa sin.</i>

List of a few Adjectives.

great, <i>auli.</i>	much, <i>mäla.</i>
little, <i>abelik.</i>	right, <i>thik.</i>

Note.—I have not been able to come to any conclusion in regard to the *gender* of *Nouns*. I doubt greatly if any gender be distinguished, as I have not been able to find out any trace of it. So much is clear, that Adjectives are not subject to any change, either in regard to *gender* or *case*: the Kāfir tongue seems to agree in this respect quite with the *Iranian*. In all the Prākrit dialects of India, the Adjectives always agree with the Substantives in gender and case: the Kāfirī seems to incline in this, as in many other respects, more to the *Iranian* than to the Prākrit of India.

III.—OF PRONOUNS.

I. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Ei, I.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom.	<i>Ei</i> , I.	<i>ima</i> , we.
Gen.	<i>ima</i> , of me.	<i>i'mua</i> , of us.
Dat.	unknown.	unknown.
Instrum.	<i>yā</i> , by me.	<i>ima</i> , by us.
Loc.	<i>yā dā</i> , in me, &c.	<i>ima dā</i> , in us.

Tū, Thou.

Nom.	<i>tū</i> , thou.	<i>vi</i> , you.
Gen.	<i>tua</i> , of thee.	<i>yā</i> , of you.
Dat.	unknown.	unknown.
Instrum.	<i>tū</i> , by thee.	<i>vi</i> , by you.
Loc.	<i>tū dā</i> , in thee, &c.	<i>vi dā</i> , in you, &c.

Siga, He, that.

Nom.	<i>siga</i> , he, that.	<i>sigē</i> , they.
Gen.	<i>siga</i> , of him.	<i>sigā</i> , of them.
Dat.	unknown.	unknown.
Instrum.	<i>siga</i> , by him.	<i>sigē</i> , by them.
Loc.	<i>siga dā</i> , in him, &c.	<i>sigē dā</i> , in them, &c.

The Kāfir Pronouns deviate already very considerably from the old Prākrit forms and the present vulgar dialects of India. The Pronoun of the *first* person has been shortened from अहौं, whereas, on the contrary, in the later dialects it has been lengthened, as in the Sindhī अहू or अ, I.

The Pronoun of the *second* person, *tū*, is shortened from the Prācrit तुम्, and lengthened again in *Panjabī*, *Sindhī*, *Gujarāti*, and *Marāthī*.

The Pronoun of the *third* person, *siga*, is peculiar, and we look in vain for a corresponding form among its sister dialects:

the nearest form seems to be the Pushtō **ਅਥ**, "that." I conjecture that *siga*, like the Pushtō **ਅਥ**, is derived from the Prākrit सो (instead of एसो—see Powell's Varar. p. 22), with the Adjective termination क, the *o* of सो being shortened into *i*, on account of the affixed Adjective termination.

The *first* person plural, *īma*, "we," is derived from the Prākrit अमि, Sindhi and Panjabī ਅਮੀ, Hindī हम्.

The *second* person plural, *īt*, is shortened from the Prākrit तो, Sindhi आहे.

The *third* person plural, *sigā*, is the plural form of *siga*.

The Pronouns of the Kāfir tongue seem thus to be quite independent of the old Prākrit, and to follow their own way.

2. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>īma</i> , mine.	<i>īmua</i> , ours.
<i>tua</i> , thine.	<i>yā</i> , yours.
<i>siga</i> , his.	<i>sigā</i> , theirs.

The Possessive Pronouns are the Genitives of the Personal Pronouns, as in Sanskrit, Prākrit, and the modern tongues of India.

īma is derived from the Prākrit मम or मह.

Tua, from the Prākrit तुह.

Siga, see above. Compare also the Hindī उस्ता.

īmua seems to be derived from the Prākrit form of अम्हो, a form which is doubted by Lassen in his Prākrit. Gram. p. 331.

yā is quite peculiar, and no corresponding form is to be found in Prākrit. Compare the Sindhi आई, and the Greek ἡμεῖς.

Sigā is the Genitive plural of *siga*.

The few sentences which follow were asked, to ascertain the Possessive Pronouns—

My house, <i>īma āma</i> .	Our house, <i>īmua āma</i> .
Thy house, <i>tua āma</i> .	Your house, <i>yā āma</i> .
His house, <i>siga āma</i> .	Their house, <i>sigā āma</i> .

Compare also the examples given under the head of *Declension*.

As in Persian, Pushtō, and Sindhī, the Kāfirs can suffix the Possessive Pronouns to the Nouns; as, *naugar-sin*, "his servant;" *tu mālarēse*, "dost thou understand it?" *uṣtim*, "my lip." I have not been able to get all the suffixed (Possessive) Pronouns. However, to conclude from the Sindhī, or Jat Gālī, the language of the great Jat race, which spreads from the sea as high up as Peshāwar, and which bears in many respects a close affinity to the Kāfir tongue, I should say that the suffixed Pronoun of the second person will be *ē*, the first pers. plur. *ū*, the second pers. plur. *wa*, and the third pers. plur. *in*. I mention this merely for the attention of future inquirers.

3. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

Yak, This.

SINGULAR.

Nom.	<i>yak</i> , this.	PLURAL.	<i>yakē</i> , these.
Gen.			<i>yaktā</i> , of these.
Dat.	{ unknown.		unknown.
Instr.			<i>yakē</i> , by these.

Other Cases unknown.

Siga, That.

Nom.	<i>siga</i> , that.	<i>sigē</i> , those.
Gen.	<i>siga</i> , of that.	<i>sigā</i> , of those.
Dat.	unknown.	unknown.
Instr.	<i>siga</i> , by that.	<i>sigē</i> , by those.
Loc.	<i>siga dā</i> , in that.	<i>sigē dā</i> , in those, &c.

I have met also with the Demonstrative Pronoun *tikō*, in some of the sentences which I asked. I suspect that this is some form allied to the Pushtō *ā*, "this." However, I must refrain from pronouncing any opinion upon it.

Gārah is in that house, *Gārah tikō āma dā se*.

Gārah is in that village, *Gārah tikō glām dā se*.

4. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

I am sorry that I have not succeeded in laying hold of any form of the Relative Pronoun.

5. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

I have been able to collect only the two following forms of the same:—*kā*, “what?” Hindī क्या, Sindhī ڪا; as, *kā bglēs*, “what dost thou say?” *Tsīn*, “how many?” Compare the Pushtō *tsō*, “some,” “any,” and the Persian *māt̄s*; as, *tsīn māts sin*, “how many men are there?”

IV.—NUMERALS.

I have only been able to collect the *Cardinal Numbers*, the *Ordinals* have escaped my notice.

CARDINAL NUMBERS.

One,	<i>āčh.</i>	Twenty-one,	<i>višāčh.</i>
Two,	<i>dū.</i>	Twenty-two,	<i>višādū.</i>
Three,	<i>tr̄ē.</i>	Twenty-three,	<i>višātr̄ē.</i>
Four,	<i>tsadā.</i>	Twenty-four,	<i>višātsadā.</i>
Five,	<i>punts.</i>	Twenty-five,	<i>višāpunts.</i>
Six,	<i>šu.</i>	Twenty-six,	<i>višāšu.</i>
Seven,	<i>sūt.</i>	Twenty-seven,	<i>višāsūt.</i>
Eight,	<i>ušt.</i>	Twenty-eight,	<i>višā-ušt.</i>
Nine,	<i>nū.</i>	Twenty-nine,	<i>višānū.</i>
Ten,	<i>dōs.</i>	Thirty,	<i>višā-dōs.</i>
Eleven,	<i>jūnis.</i>	Forty,	<i>dū-iši.</i>
Twelve,	<i>bīis.</i>	Fifty,	<i>dū-išā-dōs.</i>
Thirteen,	<i>tr̄īis.</i>	Sixty,	<i>tr̄ē-viši.</i>
Fourteen,	<i>tsōdis.</i>	Seventy,	<i>tr̄ē-viši-dōs.</i>
Fifteen,	<i>pātsis.</i>	Eighty,	<i>tsādā-viši.</i>
Sixteen,	<i>sūris.</i>	Ninety,	<i>tsadā-viši-dōs.</i>
Seventeen,	<i>satāis.</i>	One hundred,	<i>punč.</i>
Eighteen,	<i>āstais.</i>	Two hundred,	<i>dūšjī.</i>
Nineteen,	<i>usū.</i>	Three hundred,	<i>patsīsījī.</i>
Twenty,	<i>riši.</i>	Four hundred,	<i>riši-viši.</i>

I was very desirous to ask the Numerals all through, but they declared that the Kāfirs only counted up to four hundred (very likely they themselves had not learned more), and I was thus compelled to desist.

The Kāfir Numerals are very interesting, as they differ in essential points from the Numerals used in the different Prākrit dialects of India. Some of them are quite peculiar; as, *āch*, "one;" *jūnīs*, "eleven;" *usū*, "nineteen;" *pund*, "a hundred," and the compound numbers of *dušjī*, &c.

The numbers are formed regularly from *one* to *twenty*, *vīši* (Sansk. विश्वा, Sindhi चोह); from *twenty* to *thirty* the units are postposed, as in English; above twenty, the *tens* are formed by *addition* and *multiplication*; as, *vīši-dōs*, "twenty (and) ten," =thirty; *dū-iši* (=*dū-vīši*), "two times twenty,"=forty; *dū-išā-dōs*, "two times twenty (and) ten,"=fifty; *trē-vīši*, "three times twenty,"=sixty; *trē-vīši-dōs*, "three times twenty (and) ten,"=seventy; *tsadā-vīši*, "four times twenty,"=eighty; *tsadā-vīši-dōs*, "four times twenty (and) ten,"=ninety.

Pund, "one hundred," is quite peculiar. I suppose that this is likewise a compound of *punts-iši*, contracted into *pund*, "five times twenty;" for there is no such word as *pund* to be found, neither in Sanskrit, Prākrit, nor any other cognate dialect.

In the same manner, I suppose, *dušjī*, "two hundred," is formed: it must be contracted from *dōs-iši*, "ten times twenty." Likewise *patsišjī*, "five hundred," from *patisis-iši*, "fifteen times twenty;" *vīši-vīši*, "four hundred," or "twenty times twenty," seems to prove this conjecture.

It is remarkable that *twenty* is the numeral with which the multiplication is effected. This circumstance reminds us most forcibly of a similar case in *French*, where the number *eighty* is likewise represented by a multiplication with twenty—*quatre-vingt*, or four times twenty. M. Elphinstone's remark on the Kāfir Numerals is thus borne out by facts.

V.—OF VERBS.

I. SUBSTANTIVE VERB.

I am.

Present Tense.

PERS.	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
1.	<i>Ei sūm,</i>	I am.	<i>Ima sūniś,</i> We are.
2.	<i>Tū sis,</i>	Thou art.	<i>Wi sik,</i> You are.
3.	<i>Siga sē,</i>	He is.	<i>Sigē sin,</i> They are.

Imperfect.

1.	<i>Ei sū,</i>	I was.	<i>Ima sūniś,</i> We were.
2.	<i>Tū sūns,</i>	Thou wast.	<i>Wi sūs,</i> You were.
3.	<i>Siga sē,</i>	He was.	<i>Sigē sīn,</i> They were.

Future.

1.	<i>Ei śālam,</i>	I shall be.	<i>Ima śālamīś,</i> We shall be.
2.	<i>Tū śāles,</i>	Thou wilt be.	<i>Wi śāles,</i> You will be.
3.	<i>Siga śālese,</i>	He will be.	<i>Sigē śālan,</i> They will be.

Imperative.

Tū śāles, Be thou. *Wi śēles,* Be ye.

Note.—I have not been able to hit on the *Infinitive* of this Verb.

The conjugation of this Verb is peculiarly interesting. It deviates from all other forms in all the present Prākrit tongues of India, and seems to have struck out for itself quite a peculiar course. The forms exhibited above remind us most forcibly of the *Latin Substantive Verb*, whereas they differ widely from the ancient Prākrit forms. We can easily distinguish the terminations of the Verb—

PERS.	PRESENT SINGULAR.	PRESENT PLURAL.
1.	— <i>m.</i>	— <i>miś.</i>
2.	— <i>s.</i>	— <i>k.</i>
3.	— <i>z.</i>	— <i>n.</i>

The termination of the 2d pers. plur. is peculiar to itself, and is not met with, as far as I know, in any of the Prākrit dialects.

The terminations of the *Imperfect* differ from those of the Present; but, as I have not been able to ascertain if a regular *Imperfect* is to be met with in other Verbs, I must leave it as I found it. In the *Present*, the *ā* of the Sanskrit form आस्म has been thrown off, and स्म has been lengthened into *sīm* or *sūm*, like as in Latin. In the *Imperfect*, the Sanskrit form आसें has been altered to सी, and the *ā* been changed into *ū*—a change which is also observable in other examples—and the Anuswāra has been dropped, so that we have *sū*.

The terminations of the *Future* are—

PERS.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1.	—lām.	—lamīś.
2.	—les.	—les.
3.	—lese.	—lan.

The 2d pers. sing. and plur. are not distinguished here, except by the Personal Pronoun; but in the *Compound Future* we always find *lik* for the 2d pers. plur., as will be seen hereafter.

2. INTRANSITIVE VERB.

Infinitive, *Āna*, To come.

Present Tense.

PERS.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. <i>Ei</i> am,	I come.	<i>Ima ālamīś</i> , We come.
2. <i>Tu ei</i> ,	Thou comest.	<i>Wī ālik</i> ,
3. <i>Siga āe</i> ,	He comes.	<i>Sigē ālan</i> ,

Preterite.

1. *Ei āgā sim*, I am come. *Ima āgā simīś*, We are come.
2. *Tu āgā sis*, Thou art come. *Wī āgā lik*, You are come.
3. *Siga āgā sē*, He is come. *Sigē āgā sim*, They are come.

Compound Future.

PERS.	SINGULAR.
1. <i>Ei koi alam</i> ,	I shall come.
2. <i>Tu koi-ālas</i> ,	Thou wilt come.
3. <i>Siga koi-ālase</i> ,	He will come.

Compound Future.

PERS.	PLURAL.
1. <i>Ima koi-ālamīš</i> ,	We shall come.
2. <i>Wī koi-ālik</i> ,	You will come.
3. <i>Sigē koi-ālan</i> ,	They will come.

Imperative.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Ei</i> , Come thou.	<i>Ālik</i> , Come ye.

This Verb is apparently irregular in the Present tense. The 1st pers. sing. is certainly the root *a*, "come," with the termination *m*. In the 2d pers. sing. we should expect, instead of *tu ei*, rather *tu eis*. In the 3d pers. sing. a *nasal* has been interposed for euphony's sake, *āe* instead of *ā-e*.

The *Plural* looks rather suspicious, and more like a *Future* than a *Present* tense. However, I have set it down here as I got it out of the Kāfirs, and beg to turn the attention of future inquirers to this point.

The *Preterite* is apparently a compound of *āgā* (Hindī आगा), "come," and the Present tense of the Substantive Verb, "I am." We find here *s̄im* instead of *s̄um*, which may be easily explained, *s̄um* having been changed into *s̄im* on account of the preceding long vowels *ā*.

The *Future Compound* is very curious, and I do not know what explanation to offer. The *koi* is prefixed as an unchangeable particle, like *&* in Pushtō.

3. TRANSITIVE VERB.

To do (Infinitive unknown).

Present Tense.

PERS.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. <i>Ei kālām</i> ,	I do.	<i>Ima kālāmīš</i> , We do.
2. <i>Tu kālēs</i> ,	Thou dost.	<i>Wī kālik</i> , You do.
3. <i>Siga kāle</i> ,	He does.	<i>Sigē kālan</i> , They do.

Preterite

(properly *Passive Voice*, as in all Prâkrit dialects
and in Pushtô).

PERS.	SINGULAR.
1.	<i>Yū kr̥e</i> , By me has been done.
2.	<i>Tu kr̥e</i> , By thee has been done.
3.	<i>Siga kr̥e</i> , By him has been done.
PERS.	PLURAL.
1.	<i>Ima kr̥e</i> , By us has been done.
2.	<i>Wī kr̥e</i> , By you has been done.
3.	<i>Sigē kr̥e</i> , By them has been done.

Compound Future.

PERS.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1.	<i>Ei koi-kálam</i> , I shall do.	<i>Ima koi-kálamiś</i> , We shall do.
2.	<i>Tu koi-káles</i> , Thou wilt do.	<i>Wī koi-kálík</i> , You will do.
3.	<i>Siga koi-kálese</i> , He will do.	<i>Sigē koi-kálán</i> , They will do.

Imperative.

Kū, Do thou. *Kük* Do ye.

In the Present tense *l* has been substituted instead of *r* in *kálam*, a change which frequently occurs in Sindhî too. The root *ક* is common to all Prâkrit dialects, and also in the Pushtô, where the Present tense, 1st person, is *કું જ શ ક્રમ*.

The Present and Future tenses are *identical*, with the exception of the 3d pers. sing. Present, which is *kále*, and the 3d pers. sing. Future, *kálese*. The Future is distinguished from the Present by the Particle *koi*, in like manner as the Pushtô Future is distinguished from the Present by *અ*; as, Present tense, *કું જ શ ક્રમ*; Future, *કું અ જ શ બા ક્રમ*, "I shall do."

The Prâkrit, and all the dialects derived from it, have no *Preterite Active Voice*, but this tense must always be expressed in *Transitive Verbs* by the *Passive Voice*. *Kr̥e* is therefore the Participle Past Passive, and resembles closely the Pushtô Participle Past Passive *કરાઈ*.

For the sake of analogy with the other Participles Past Passive which end in *g* (which is, as remarked above, nearly pronounced *i*, or like the German *ü*), I felt strongly inclined to write it *kr̥g*, but the *č* sound appeared to me too decisive to write it otherwise.

6. ANOTHER TRANSITIVE VERB.

To say (Infinitive unknown).

Present Tense.

PERS.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. <i>Ei bálim</i> ,	I say.	<i>Ima bálimiš</i> , We say.
2. <i>Tu báleš</i> ,	Thou sayest.	<i>Wi bálik</i> , You say.
3. <i>Siga bále</i> ,	He says.	<i>Sigē bálin</i> , They say.

Preterite (Passive Voice).

PERS.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. <i>Yū bála</i> ,	By me has been said.	
2. <i>Tu bála</i> ,	By thee has been said.	
3. <i>Siga bála</i> ,	By him has been said.	

PERS.	PLURAL.
1. <i>Ima bála</i> ,	By us has been said.
2. <i>Wi bála</i> ,	By you has been said.
3. <i>Sigē bála</i> ,	By them has been said.

Future.

PERS.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. <i>Ei bálałam</i> ,	I shall say.	<i>Ima bálałamiš</i> , We shall say.
2. <i>Tu bálałes</i> ,	Thou wilt say:	<i>Wi bálałes</i> , You will say.
3. <i>Siga bálałese</i> ,	He will say.	<i>Sigē bálałan</i> , They will say.

Imperative.

<i>Bále</i> , Say thou.	<i>Bálik</i> , Say you.
-------------------------	-------------------------

A few Sentences, containing some forms of Verbs, which were frequently interchanged between me and the Kāfirs—

<i>Ei mālauim.</i>	I understand.
<i>Tu mālauēse?</i>	Dost thou understand it?
<i>Yū pūruza.</i>	It has been comprehended by me.
<i>Nīši.</i>	Sit (<i>Imperative</i>).
<i>Ei nīšim.</i>	I sit.
<i>Tua wēri maiṣṭa sē.</i>	Thy word is good.
<i>Ei na mālauim.</i>	I do not understand.
<i>Timu bākase.</i>	Look here.
<i>Kā bālēs.</i>	What dost thou say?
<i>Yū dāl bāle.</i>	Speak to (towards) me.
<i>Yēnu tāp sē.</i>	It is warm to-day.
<i>Tu kā bālā.</i>	What didst thou say?

VI.—*A few Adverbs and Conjunctions.*

<i>tīmu,</i> here.	o, and.
<i>kāne,</i> from whence.	<i>tā,</i> now, then; Hindī तों, Sindhī سُوں.
<i>dāl,</i> in, to.	
<i>nā,</i> not.	

We will now give a little story which I asked the Kāfirs to pronounce, to their infinite delight—

Āch māts o naugarsin āch āma dāl pāmānik sin. Sāhib lāwā dāl bālā : Bāwe paīṣta bākase nālī āe nāe. Lāwā bālā : Nālī āe. Sāhib bālā : Tu tā pāmānik sūs, tu kā mūlātā? Lāwā bālā : Yū dāl bisās āgā siga, bisās wā pāiṣṭi tribala siga, yū dās kūsū ārā, yū mūlātā, nālī āe.

TRANSLATION.

One man and his servant were sleeping in a house. The Sāhib said to the servant: “Go forth, see (if) rain come or come not.” The servant said: “Rain comes.” The Sāhib said: “Now thou wert sleeping,—what is known by thee?”

The servant said: "To me a cat was come; the cat's back wet was, by me the hand (was rubbed on it), by me it was known rain comes."

ANALYSIS.

Āch, "one," Sansk. एक; *māts*, "a man," Sindhī مانو; *o nau-garsin*, "and his servant." *Naugār* is a Persian word, which they picked up during their stay in the plains, as well as the word *Sāhib* صاحب, by which a European is now denoted in India, or a lord. *Āma*, "house," origin unknown; *pámāgnik*, "sleeping" (it is perhaps corrupted from the Sanskrit स्वप्नकृ); *lāwā*, "a slave-boy" (compare the Hindī لے دے); *bāwe*, "go,"—it seems to be contracted from *bq* and *āwe*, like *bakāse* from *bq* and *kāse*. This would show that *bq* is prefixed to the Imperative, like *ا* to the Imperative in Persian. *Paiṣṭa* seems to signify "forth," "out;" *nālī*, "rain," properly *water*—Sansk. नार, Hindī नाला, Sindhī نارے; *mūlātā* is the Participle Past Passive from the form, as given above, *Ei mālāwim*, "I understand," origin unknown; *yū dā*, "to me," or "towards me." The postposition *dā* governs the *Oblique Case*, as may be seen in *yū*, which is the Oblique Case of *Ei*. *Bisās*, "cat," origin unknown (compare the Pushtō پیش پوشن, which is apparently related to it); *bisās-wā* (Genitive); *priṣṭi*, "back," Sansk. पृष्ठ; *tribala*, "wet," origin unknown; *yū* (Instrumentalis), "by me;" *dūs*, "hand," Persian دست; *kūšū ārā*; the exact meaning of these words is unknown to me. .

APPENDIX I.

*List of Kāfir words, compared with those given by
Sir A. Burnes.*

BURNES.

Father, <i>daī</i> .	Sansk. पातु, Pers. پاٹی.	<i>Tala</i> .
Mother, <i>ārau</i> .	Compare the Sindhī اڑوئی.	<i>Hai</i> .
Brother, <i>blā</i> .	Sanskrit भाजा, Sindhī भाज,	
	Hindi भाई.*	<i>Bura</i> .
Son, <i>saggā</i> .	Hindi सगा, Sansk. स्वकीय.	<i>Dabla</i> .
Daughter, <i>sū</i> .	Sansk. सुता, Prākr. सुत्रा.	<i>Dable</i> .
Sister, <i>sūs</i> .	Sansk. स्वसा.	<i>Sosi</i> .
Man (generally), <i>māts</i> .	Sindhī माचु.	
Man, <i>wire</i> .	Sansk. and Sindhī वीर.	<i>Nawista</i> .
Woman, <i>istri</i> .	Sansk. रुदी.	<i>Mushi</i> .
God, <i>dē</i> .	Sansk. देव.	<i>Yamrai, Doghum</i> .
Name of the god or idol of the Kāfirs, <i>Adrik</i>		
<i>Pānō; Adrik</i> =अदृष्ट (?), <i>Pānō</i> =Sans. प्राणः		
it would thus signify "the Unseen Being."		
In regard to <i>pānō</i> , see the "Kapur di Giri Inscriptions," where the word <i>pāṇa</i> also occurs.		
Temple, <i>but-tsida</i> .	Hindi بُت "idol;"	
<i>tsida</i> is unknown to me.		
King, <i>suranwali</i> .	Probably derived from	
शूर, "a hero," and the termination वाला.	<i>Pasha</i> .	
Chieftain, <i>bādur</i> .	Pers. بادر.	<i>Salmanash</i> .
Horse, <i>gūrū</i> .	Hindi घोड़ा.	

* *Blā* is formed on the same rule as *plār*, "father," in Pushtō. The Sanskrit form has first been changed to *bhrā*—*t* being elided, according to the common Prākrit rule, between two vowels, and this again to *bhlā* (*l* and *r* interchanging), and in Kāfir to *blā*, as the Kāfiri seems to avoid aspirated consonants: in Sindhī and Hindi the *aspirate* has been retained.

BURNES.

Cow, <i>gā</i> .	Sansk. गो, Hindī गाँ.	<i>Goa.</i>
Dog, <i>kūri</i> .	Sansk. कुर्कूर.	<i>Tun.</i>
Body, <i>tsit</i> .		
Breath, <i>sāt</i> .	Sansk. आस, Sindhī साहु.	
Hand, <i>dūs</i> .	Pers. سَدْ.	<i>Ehāpalpāin</i>
Foot (knee), <i>kur</i> .	Hindī गोड़.	<i>Kur.</i>
Mouth, <i>āki</i>	Sansk. लास्यं.	<i>Ash.</i>
Lip, <i>nāft</i> .	Sansk. ओष्ट्र.	
Nose, <i>nāsuri</i> .	Sansk. नासा; <i>nāsuri</i> is apparently a <i>diminutive</i> form.	
Finger, <i>āniu</i> .	Sansk. अङ्गुलि.	<i>Azun.</i>
Eye, <i>ānsi</i> .	Sansk. अङ्गिष्ठा, Hindī आँख्.	<i>Achau.</i>
Hair, <i>drū</i> .		<i>Kesh.</i>
Head, <i>śā</i> .	Sansk. शिरस्.	
Tooth, <i>dōnt</i> .	Sansk. दृश्य, Hindī दाढ़्.	<i>Dint.</i>
Ear, <i>karna</i> .	Sansk. कर्णी, Hindī कान्.	<i>Kar.</i>
Village, <i>glām</i> .	Sansk. ग्राम.	
— <i>pātala</i> .		
House, <i>āma</i> .		<i>Ama.</i>
Mountain, <i>dā</i> .	Sansk. पर्वत.	<i>Da.</i>
River, <i>gūl</i> .	Sansk. कुम्भा.	<i>Gulnucka.</i>
Water, <i>ābu</i> .	Pers. آب, Pushtō اَب, ābah.	<i>An.</i>
Fire, <i>āna</i> .	Sansk. अग्नि, Hindī आग्.	<i>Ai.</i>
Tree, <i>kānṭa</i> .	Sansk. कण्ठक, Hindī काण्डा.	<i>Ushtun.</i>
Grass, <i>śuts</i> .		<i>Yus.</i>
Wood, <i>dau</i> .	Sansk. द्रुः..	
Bread, <i>au</i> ,		<i>Eu.</i>
Milk, <i>zū</i> .	Sansk. द्यूरं, Pers. شیر.	<i>Zor.</i>
Flesh, <i>ānda</i> .		
Sword, <i>kātā</i> .	Sindhī काती, Sansk. root कृत्.	<i>Tarwāle.</i>
Bow, <i>drū</i> .	Sansk. root द्रुण्.	<i>Shindri.</i>
Arrow, <i>kān</i> .	Sindhī कानु, Sansk. काण्डे.	<i>Kain.</i>
Shield, <i>bāda</i> ,		<i>Karai.</i>
Road, <i>vīrtšu</i> .		

BURNES.

Cloth, *prēna*.Boot, *kōfāra*.— *wātsa*.Grape, *drāš*. Sansk. द्राश्या.Wine, *tin*.Nut, *imlu*.Peach, *áru*.Apricot, *tsīra*.Pomegranate, *āmar*. Pers. آنار.Year, *kāl*. Pushtō کال, Sansk. काल.Month, *mās*. Sansk. मास.Day, *dōs*. Sansk. दिवस्.To-day, *yēnu*. Compare Pushtō نهنجن, "to day."To-morrow, *śākiū*.Yesterday, *dōs*. Sanskrit आस, Zend zyō,
Persian یوپ.Night, *satr*. Sansk. शत्र्वरी.Spring, *wūsunt̄*. Sansk. चशन.

Wasunt.

Summer, *nīna*.

Westmik.

Autumn, *sūru*. Sansk. शरद्.

Shuri.

Winter, *zē*. Sansk. हेम-न्न, Pushtō همچ.

Zuin.

Heat, *tāp*. Sansk. ताप.

Tapi.

Cold, *alchega*.

Yos.

Snow, *śim*. Sansk. हिम.

Zim.

Ice, *āstrama*.

Achama.

Sun, *su*. Sansk. सूर्य.

Soo.

Moon, *mās*. Sansk. मास्.

Mas.

Word, *wēri*. Sindhlī چاڌ.Star, *istā*. Sansk. तारा.

Tara.

Name *nām*. Sansk. नाम.

APPENDIX II.

List of Kūhistānī (Kooner) Words.

Father,	<i>bā.</i>	Tooth,	<i>dānt.</i>
Mother,	<i>aī.</i>	Ear,	<i>ñār.</i>
Brother,	<i>lē.</i>	Cow,	<i>gōlang.</i>
Son,	<i>puślin.</i>	Dog,	<i>śuri.</i>
Daughter,	<i>wátgk.</i>	Grape,	<i>dāšek.</i>
Sister,	<i>tsádak.</i>	Man (generally),	<i>adami.</i>
Hand,	<i>astim.</i>	Woman,	<i>tseib.</i>
Foot,	<i>lan.</i>	House,	<i>gōsim.</i>
Knee,	<i>kuta.</i>	Horse,	<i>gōra.</i>
Mouth,	<i>dōr.</i>	Milk,	<i>śtr.</i>
My mouth,	<i>dōrim.</i>	Mountain,	<i>dār.</i>
Nose,	<i>nāst.</i>	Kūhistān,	<i>dār-watan.</i>
Finger,	<i>aṅgur.</i>	River,	<i>gal.</i>
Eye,	<i>ānʃ.</i>	Water,	<i>wārek.</i>
Hair,	<i>śat.</i>	Man,	<i>w̄rek.</i>
Head,	<i>sir.</i>		

APPENDIX III.

Some additional words, communicated by E. Norris, Esq.

By the kindness of T. Villiers Lister, Esq., of the Foreign Office, I have received a short list of Kāfir words, procured at Teheran from a woman of the tribe residing in that city. The gentleman who forwarded the list found the woman unable to furnish any information upon the structure of her language, and it may be suspected that she gave a Persian term now and then, when one from her own language was not remembered. The whole list contains barely a hundred words, and only a small proportion of them are synonymous with any of those furnished by Dr. Trumpp. But, as any addition to our very meagre knowledge of this tongue must be of interest, the whole list is given. I begin with the words which are common to the two lists, and add some analogous words from those supplied by Sir Alexander Burnes in the Bengal Journal for April 1838. The list is given as sent by the writer, who has obviously adopted the ordinary English spelling.

	TRUMPP.	BURNES.
God, <i>kantaur.</i>	<i>De.</i>	<i>Yamrai, Doghum.</i>
Man, <i>goorata.</i>	<i>Mäts.*</i>	<i>Naursta.</i>
Woman, <i>meeshee.</i>	<i>Istri.</i>	<i>Mashi.</i>
Father, <i>taula.</i>	<i>Daa.</i>	<i>Tala.</i>
Mother, <i>mor.</i>	<i>Arau.</i>	<i>Hai.</i>
Brother, <i>berär.</i>	<i>Blä.</i>	<i>Bura.</i>
Sister, <i>sous.</i>	<i>Sus.</i>	<i>Sosí.</i>
Son, <i>dävala.</i>	<i>Saggä.</i>	<i>Dabla.</i>

* *Mach* is given by Burnes for "man," in the language of Chitral. See "Journey into Bokhara," vol. ii. p. 209, edition of 1834.

	TRUMPP.	BURNES.
Daughter, <i>davalēē</i> .	<i>Su.</i>	<i>Dabli.</i>
Hand, <i>dosht.</i>	<i>Dus.</i>	
Foot, <i>pay.</i>	<i>Kuṛ.</i>	<i>Kur.</i>
Head, <i>shay.</i>	<i>Ša.</i>	
Mouth, <i>aush.</i>	<i>Āśi.</i>	<i>Ash.</i>
Nose, <i>nāsoo.</i>	<i>Nāsuri.</i>	
Eye, <i>ajeen.</i>	<i>Ansi.</i>	<i>Achan.</i>
Bread, <i>au.</i>	<i>Au.</i>	<i>Eu.</i>
Milk, <i>ou.</i>	<i>Zu.</i>	<i>Zor.</i>
Wine, <i>chookara.</i>	<i>Tin.</i>	
Fruit, <i>drauss.</i>	<i>Drāś (grape).</i>	
Nut, <i>veeza.</i>	<i>Imlu.</i>	
Fire, <i>ee.</i>	<i>Āṇa.</i>	<i>Āi.</i>
Water, <i>yoor.</i>	<i>Ābu.</i>	<i>An.</i>
Snow, <i>zem.</i>	<i>Šim.</i>	<i>Zim.</i>
Cow, <i>ko.</i>	<i>Gā.</i>	<i>Goa.</i>
Dog, <i>soon.</i>	<i>Kuri.</i>	<i>Tun.</i>
Horse, <i>gooah.</i>	<i>Guṛu.</i>	
Uncle, <i>taula.</i>		<i>Kench tala.</i>
Sky, <i>dilo.</i>		<i>Dillú.</i>
Rain, <i>waush.</i>		<i>Wāsh.</i>
Tree, <i>ooshtou.</i>		<i>Ushtun.</i>
Wheat, <i>goon.</i>		<i>Gum.</i>
Cheese, <i>kela.</i>		<i>Kila.</i>
Sheep, <i>waumee.</i>		<i>Vami.</i>
Goat, <i>wausay.</i>		<i>Vasru.</i>
Ass, <i>neear.</i>		<i>Ghudá (horse ?)</i>
Gold, <i>toon.</i>		<i>Soná.</i>
Silver, <i>nokrah.</i>		<i>Chitta.</i>
Iron, <i>cheemah.</i>		<i>Chima.</i>
Door, <i>dou.</i>		<i>Do.</i>
Room, <i>hanūm.</i>		<i>Charcoal, ammaree.</i>
Stone, <i>deren.</i>		<i>Basin, ganloo.</i>
Wood, <i>dev.</i>		<i>Pitcher, shaw.</i>

<i>Chair, shooneshay.</i>	<i>Fox, makon.</i>
<i>Bedclothes, eesha.</i>	<i>Kid, choon.</i>
<i>Carpet, satrunjee.</i>	<i>Cat, peeshee.</i>
<i>Bottle, boghāseh.</i>	<i>Hare, lanysha.</i>
<i>Knife, kaurd.</i>	<i>Calf, ratsala.</i>
<i>Sack, terjeh.</i>	<i>Earth, boom.</i>
<i>Spade, keshau.</i>	<i>Nail, aushee.</i>
<i>Plough, kolbah.</i>	<i>Love, sheeau.</i>
<i>Light, dicu.</i>	<i>Hatred, thiāu.</i>
<i>Grandfather, jood.</i>	<i>Good, khoob.</i>
<i>Grandmother, joodeh.</i>	<i>Bad, abaree.</i>
<i>Aunt, meteh.</i>	<i>Drunkenness, chokrapēcay.</i>
<i>Eyebrow, aubroo.</i>	<i>Ill, námajeh.</i>
<i>Skin, poos.</i>	<i>White, kusheeree.</i>
<i>Grapes, kishmish.</i>	<i>Black, kaujee.</i>
<i>Apples, paula.</i>	<i>Yellow, tilyanee.</i>
<i>Walnuts, yoon.</i>	<i>Blue, shcen.</i>
<i>Eggs, roe.</i>	<i>To kill, jeeyaus.</i>
<i>Sour milk, toora.</i>	<i>To beat, veryaus.</i>
<i>Rice, broujah.</i>	<i>To walk, koordan teeyaus.</i>
<i>Ghee, annau.</i>	<i>To sleep, poorshah keeyaus.</i>
<i>Meat, ana.</i>	

Taraskeen, a silver idol in the form of a bird, which has a temple, and is worshipped once a year.

Mauday, an idol of wood, formed like a woman.

Yamree, an idol of wood, in the form of a man. (The *Yamrai* of Burnes.)

Kashau, a wooden idol, in the form of a man.

Several of the words sent from Teheran are Indian or Persian, and the analogy, on the whole, is rather with those of Burnes's list than with those given by Dr. Trumpp, whose statement in p. 1, that the words dictated to Sir A. Burnes belong to one of the numerous dialects which are spoken in the valleys of the Kūhistān of Kābul, may be true of these also.